



BUSH AND MOORE.

A Special Grand Jury to Settle Them Should Be Drawn at Once.

The Lottery Question Has Aroused Public Sentiment.

The Police Refuse to Interfere or to Enforce the Law,

While the State's Attorney Is Willing to Do What He Can,

Providing He Gets Any Assistance from the City Government.

Meanwhile Uncle Sam's Officers Are Getting Ready for the Fray.

Honest Men in the Nation at Large Thoroughly Aroused Upon This Subject.

So great is the rush for lottery tickets at James E. Moore's place, opposite the City Hall, that Inspector Ebersold will probably be called upon for a detail of men to keep the crowd in line and to see that they behave themselves.

Mr. Moore's receipts are a good ways over \$15,000 per week.

Washington Park Bush, it is understood, is of the opinion that his grip upon the authorities is so great that he has nothing to fear.

What this "grip" is has not yet been developed, but it is barely possible that it may be guessed at.

Meanwhile, the State's Attorney does nothing.

Mr. Longenecker's friends claim that he would act in a moment if the police would help him.

The police would act in a moment if Mr. Longenecker would call a special Grand Jury.

But Mr. Longenecker does not want a special Grand Jury. It might indict somebody.

Besides, special Grand Juries are not in the habit of returning faulty indictments.

You can bet they are not.

But there is a ripe public sentiment in Chicago on the subject of lotteries. It is so ripe that Mr. Longenecker may hear from it some day, perhaps before very long.

A State Senator informed the editor of THE EAGLE the other day that it is his purpose to have a Senatorial committee appointed next winter to investigate the administration of justice in Chicago.

It will stir up the animals when it comes here.

Gen. Bush, however, claims to own the authorities.

Does he?

Workingmen, when they are convicted of some little breach of the peace, are sent to jail or to the penitentiary.

Lottery sharks who ride the people are not only tolerated, but their lawyers are called in to assist the State in other cases.

It would not be such a hard matter to find out who runs the lotteries. Longenecker has had Moore up before, and let him off with a fine. He can easily establish the connection of Bush, Hogan, and Lawler with the lottery company.

As for Mandred A. Morton, John H. Erby and that gang, they can be hauled up at any time.

Send them to jail, Judge!

You owe it to your good reputation and to your future reputation, as well as to the people, to crush the lotteries.

The funny thing about the Louisiana Lottery is the way Bush, Moore, Hogan and Lawler manage to excite public cupidity. Every now and then they publish an account of the winning of a large amount of money by some person.

In every instance, the person named is fictitious.

No genuine winning of over \$10 has ever been made off of the Louisiana Lottery in Chicago. In this city it is a plain, unadulterated, downright swindle. As it is the only city in the Union where the authorities decline to interfere, there is no need of wasting any money on prizes. That would be foolish.

The people of Chicago are robbed of \$600,000 a year by the lottery fiends and the State's Attorney, Chief of Police, and officers of the law do nothing.

It is likely, however, that Uncle Sam will be heard from before long.

Moore has been sending out notices of the "results of drawings" through the mails.

This will settle him, as soon as the United States Inspectors get after him.

Why do the police raid pool-rooms and let the lotteries go?

Do they ever raid Washington Park Bush's pool-rooms at Washington Park?

Not much.

Bush controls the lottery hereabouts, and no one connected with the lotteries in Chicago must be punished. As Inspector Ebersold's wrists are now in perfect order, perhaps he will be put to work at once in keeping the crowds in line at Moore's ticket office. The entrance is a broad one, and it is directly across from the City Hall. The police do occasionally keep a passage way clear upon the sidewalk, but they have not yet gone inside to help Moore sell his tickets during a rush.

They ought to.

As many of the backers of the present administration are old-time bunco-men, perhaps a bunco game will be started in the City Hall in the near future.

It is not nearly so hard a game to beat as the Louisiana lottery.

The lottery company, it is understood, will pay the campaign expenses of several Chicago officials when they are running for office again.

How is that for high?

AMERICA IS AROUSED.

Just Read What the Press and People of America Think of the Lottery Company Which Is Raising the City of Chicago and Defying Public Opinion.

In order that the 100,000 readers of THE EAGLE may see what the people of the United States think of the favorite swindle of the Chicago authorities, the subjoined extracts from the American press are reprinted.

From the New Orleans Times, April 15, 1890.
ANTI-LOTTERY.
Meeting of the League Engaged in Opposing This Institution.

The Anti-Lottery League met last night at 10 Carondelet street, Col. W. G. Vincent presiding. Mr. George W. Young was Secretary, and about 150 members, representing all conditions of life, were present.

Judge Frank McGloin, for the Committee on Membership, reported having passed favorably upon the application of fifty-five residents of the city and sixty of the country. These, it

was stated, will increase the membership of the Central League to 700.

Mr. C. Harrison Parker, for the Committee on Organization, reported that much progress had been made in the country. In Avoyelles the leading men of the lowlands have been interested. In St. Landry the farming element has joined the movement, and the foremost members of some fifteen to twenty farmers' unions have become members. The Farmers' Alliance, of De Soto, have sent a list of delegates. Hon. Newton C. Blanchard is among the East Carroll members. St. Mary contributes Mr. John N. Pharr, a large planter, who has subscribed \$250 to the newspaper company. Winn has, among other members, Hon. J. M. McCain, Representative in the Legislature from that parish. Assumption has a good membership. Onachita has responded well. Concordia has sent a list of twelve strong men, including Gen. Zebulon York. The work is actively organized in twenty-four parishes.

Judge McGloin moved, and it was carried, that the new members be elected by acclamation.

Mr. Ambrose Smith, for the Committee on Membership, reported that there would soon be commenced the organization by wards leagues to be formed in all the wards of the city.

Mr. Smith also moved that 5,000 copies of the State Constitution be printed.

Col. Parker, for the Newspaper Committee, reported that the paper would be out by the 1st of next month.

Judge Monroe stated that he was informed there were measures before Congress looking toward the suppression of the transmission of lottery tickets through the mails, and he was reliably informed that at least one of these would pass. The President and the Postmaster General are in accord with the movement, and with such backing it will probably succeed.

Judge Monroe read a letter from Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, dated April 2, which said there were measures pending before Congress relating to the lottery, action upon which will soon be taken.

In order to keep informed of all matters transpiring at Washington, Judge Monroe moved that a committee of five on Federal affairs be appointed, with instructions to keep posted, to assist the national authorities in collecting information and perform such other duties as may seem to pertain to their office.

The motion was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Charles Parlange, Watson Van Benthuysen, Edward Booth, and Girault Farrar on the committee—the fifth member to be named later.

Judge Frank McGloin delivered an address against the continuance of the lottery. There were 10,000 shares of stock, he said, worth each \$1,200. Rightfully taxed, the company should then pay \$360,000 to the State every year. Instead it pays only \$40,000 to the Charity Hospital. It was against the industrial interests of the State to continue the lottery, for it absorbed money which should go to the healthy manufacturing commercial enterprises which give wealth and stability to a neighborhood.

Judge McGloin was the chief speaker of the evening. After some desultory remarks by several other parties the meeting adjourned.

From the Gratiot (N. Dak.) Times, April 13, 1890.

The Louisiana Lottery.

The New York World has been investigating this institution and gives some important information. Some of the particulars may be of interest to our people.

Seven persons or firms control the most of the stock. The last quotations gave this as worth about \$1,400 a share above par. The last annual dividend was 80 per cent., but it is expected to reach 100 per cent this year.

Ten months in the year 100,000 tickets, the most of which are sold, are issued at \$20 each. If all are sold this would give \$2,000,000 a month for ten months, or \$20,000,000. During the other two months the same number are issued at \$40 per ticket, making \$8,000,000, or a total for the year of \$28,000,000. The prizes are about 52 per cent. of the whole collections. But as all the tickets are not sold the net profits are more than \$10,000,000 annually.

But this is not all. It is observed that no note has been taken of current expenses. These are met by a loose

lottery scheme, which is not generally known outside of New Orleans. The company receives through Dauphin and the New Orleans National Bank daily 2,800 registered letters and 1,000 postal orders. The company owns this bank and controls several others in that city. The money received through the mail by this company, in various forms amounts to a yearly total of over \$24,000,000. The secular press is either totally subservient to the lottery scheme or silent. The two Catholic papers and the Methodist Advocate hammer away at the company, but with little avail.

It will be seen that this corporation is not only extremely powerful but very dangerous.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, April 14, 1890.

GAMBLING IS EVERYWHERE.

Rev. S. G. Anderson Talks Eloquently on the Prevailing Evil.

Last night, at Westminster, Rev. S. G. Anderson delivered an eloquent and very interesting sermon on the subject of "Gambling." Despite the warm night, the church was crowded, and the congregation listened attentively to the truths spoken by their minister.

He told of the business done here by the Louisiana State Lottery. One express company told him that it carried at least \$1,000 a month from this city to that lottery, and he knew that between \$50,000 and \$60,000 annually go out of Toledo to that institution.

From Omaha World-Herald, April 12, 1890.

The Trials of New States.

A new State is besieged by all the styles and manners of the impossible known in the category. Imagined reformers, who are frauds without knowing it; lottery sharks, contractors, politicians, free-love thinkers, long-haired spiritualists, and woman-suffragists, like sharks in the wake of fever-stricken ships, follow the star of desire in its westward course, and storm the newly chosen capitals—yelling for recognition. The Louisiana lottery was drummed out of North Dakota just as the Woman-Suffrage Association of the Union erected its barricades in the sister State. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, grand lecturer of the National American Woman-Suffrage Association, has opened headquarters at Huron and will stump the State—demanding that the elective franchise be given to woman. She has already commenced her work and will speak in each town and city, closing her work about the middle of May. The Rev. Mrs. Shaw hopes to gain enough converts to give the new State woman suffrage by the next general election.

It is fortunate that the people in South Dakota are strong and vigorous, for they will be called upon to bear many burdens before she has been long in the society of the States. She started with prohibition, and while woman-suffragists in other States have contended for the ballot that they might vote against the rum power, the female shriekers for freedom are undaunted and put up their money to send women to tell why they should all be free, while the men folks of Iowa and Nebraska are sending them corn and other provisions in order that they may not suffer.

From the Lowell (Mass.) News, April 21, 1890.

Goldfish Humanity.

The fact that the Louisiana Lottery Company is willing to pay a half million dollars a year for twenty-five years for the renewal of its charter is not the only evidence which we have of the extent of human crudility. The truth is, humanity is easily gulled. A curious example of this is afforded in California, where hundreds of deluded men and women gave themselves over to a firm belief in the prophecies of two fanatical leaders, who predicted the destruction of Oakland and San Francisco by a tidal wave, "as swift as lightning and forty feet in height." The people abandoned their homes and rushed to the mountains, and there was a grand panic in Oakland, several persons becoming insane as the awful day approached.

The day of destruction came and passed by harmlessly, and the foolish people are now asking themselves how they came to make such asses of themselves under the reportings of two irresponsible cranks.

From the New Orleans Times, April 15, 1890.

Mr. Moore's Proposition.

The Proposition has received the following:

in effect, addressed to all the people of the State, it is given for general information:

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 17, 1890.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

At the approaching session of the Legislature of this State I shall submit a proposition for the privilege of maintaining a lottery in Louisiana. For this privilege I will offer to pay the State, quarterly in advance, the sum of \$500,000 per annum, or \$12,500,000 for the franchise for twenty-five years. This annual license of half a million dollars I would propose to have devoted—one-third to the public school system of the State; one-third to existing charitable institutions and such others as may be created; and the remaining third to the construction, maintenance, and repairs of levees. I trust that you will give this proposition calm consideration and let the people of the State know your views on the subject. It is a question which members of the press should consider. I think, without prejudice of any kind, looking only to the best interests of the State. Yours truly,

JOHN A. MORRIS.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Union, April 22, 1890.

How Much Do You Pay?

There must be money in the lottery business as conducted in Louisiana, for in an open letter to the people of that State John A. Morris, vouched for by the newspapers of New Orleans as a responsible citizen, offers for the privilege of maintaining a lottery for the next twenty-five years to pay the State, quarterly in advance, the sum of \$500,000 per annum, or \$12,500,000 for the franchise for twenty-five years. This annual license of \$500,000 he proposes to have devoted one-third to the public school system of the State; one-third to existing charitable institutions and such others as may be created; and the remaining third to the construction, maintenance, and repairs of levees. Without discussing the moral view of the question at this time, we desire to suggest the offer to pay \$500,000 yearly to the State for the privilege of conducting a lottery is fair evidence that experience has shown that there is more than that profit in the business. This being so, that \$500,000 and more is paid by purchasers of tickets. In other words, the people who buy the tickets must lose what the managers make, and every man who invests regularly must contribute to his share of the profits. We submit that no more pointed argument could be made against the purchase of lottery tickets than the offer Mr. Morris presents. Assuming that his lottery would take the place of the celebrated Louisiana concern, now in operation, what portion of the \$500,000 would be paid by New Hampshire citizens, and how long do they intend to persist in contributing to such a cause?

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, April 22, 1890.

THE LOTTERY QUESTION.

Rev. A. M. Williams, Pastor of St. Luke, Has Something to Say.

In his sermon at St. Luke Church Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. A. M. Williams, referred to the lottery question in very strong terms. He said the country was on the eve of entering upon one of the grandest moral battles ever fought in the land, meaning the proposition of the Louisiana Lottery Company to the State of Louisiana to renew its franchise. While the lottery was a Louisiana institution, he said the interest of the people of the entire country was involved. How many boys, how many church members, he said, bought lottery tickets? They expected to get something for nothing. This was covetousness, a violation of the ten commandments. The Christianity and civilization of the land should rise up against it. If the proposition of the lottery company was defeated, it must be done by the public opinion of the United States. The issue is fairly before the Christian people of America.

The newspapers, he said, have a great deal to say on the subject. It is well known that the lottery company secured its last charter by the purchase of votes in Louisiana. It is well known that the press of New Orleans is owned and controlled by the lottery company. The press all over the country is expected to be a certain degree by the lottery.

You can see in the papers where some person has shown a libelous case in the lottery. There is no sign of an

(Continued on next page.)

THE STOCK-YARDS.

A Fearful Imposition on the Patience of the People.

A Standing Menace to the Future Prosperity of the City.

Prospect that the River Polluters and Street Obstructors Will Be Punished.

A number of the new Aldermen and several members of the old City Council have been putting their heads together on the subject of the Stock Yards.

They are becoming a constant menace to the good health and prosperity of the city, and it is about time that something was done with them.

In the first place, all of the offal, garbage, and outlandish stuff from this foul neighborhood is dumped into the South Branch. This pollutes that stream, and, in turn, pollutes the drinking water of the city of Chicago as the decayed and putrid animal matter is carried into the lake.

The magistrates at the "Yards," the leading packers and others, do not pay their just proportion of taxation, and their sins are visited upon the heads of the people at large.

The Stock Yards are a standing obstacle in the way of communication between people living east of Halsted street and people living west of Ashland avenue. Extending from Forty-second street on the north to Fifty-first street on the south, they offer for over a mile a complete barrier to the cutting through of many important streets.

Several jobbing Aldermen are in the Council as representatives of the Stock Yards Company. But as a rule they are not of a class to influence any legislation whatever.

The other Aldermen are "getting on" to them, and it is only a question of time before the Stock Yards Company will have to pull up stakes.

Public sentiment is against it.

The Stock Yards are no longer necessary to Chicago's success.

This is not a slaughter-house center. It is a great manufacturing city, and the good health of its inhabitants is more to be desired than the prosperity of a lot of selfish millionaires whose chief ambition is to get rich, cheat the assessor, pay little or no taxes, and pollute the drinking water of Chicago rather than go to any expense to dispose of their offal and refuse matter in a decent way than throwing it into the river.

Then Forty-second street must be opened from Halsted street to Ashland avenue.

Forty-third street must be opened from Halsted street to Ashland avenue.

Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth streets must be opened from Halsted street to Ashland avenue.

The EAGLE opened this campaign in earnest three weeks ago. It will keep it up.

Already many decent Aldermen favor its ideas.

If the Stock Yards Company pays a few paid lobbyists can thwart the will of the people, and force the City Council to favor the Stock Yards Company against Chicago's best interests.

It simply wants to know whether a few paid lobbyists can thwart the will of the people, and force the City Council to favor the Stock Yards Company against Chicago's best interests.